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New Series---Vol. 5. No 20--- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 18, 1877. ---Old Series, Vol. 57.

1877.

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THE MASSACRE OF THE ALAMO.

One of Santa Anna's Soldiers Tells the Story of that Bloody Day.

A Texas correspondent of the New York *World* tells the following: I went with a great throng to San Antonio and gathered the facts here detailed which give the Mexicans aspect of the old familiar story of the battle of the Alamo. The recital as given is a careful translation by Colonel Ford, commonly known as "Old Rip," a frontier member of the Texas Senate. The old Mexican soldier, the *raconteur*, is named Francisco Buerra, born in Guanajuato in 1810. He became a soldier in 1828, was of the army that stormed the Alamo in 1836, and was captured by the Texans at San Jacinto. He became a citizen of Texas, served in the war of 1846-7 against his native country, and in the Confederate army in the war between the States. He is now an honored and aged citizen of Brownsville, and his recital of facts as seen by a Mexican at the storming of the Alamo has peculiar value in the eyes of our Southwestern readers.

Santa Anna was joined at Laredo, where he crossed the Rio Grande, by General Cos, who, in violation of the terms of his recent surrender at San Antonio, was forced to join Santa Anna and return into Texas. The movements of the Mexican army were greatly retarded by fires on the prairies, which rendered the horses of the whole force almost useless. Deaf Smith, a famous Texan scout, was the author of this mischief. Santa Anna halted a day at Medina when he was met by Senor Novarro and priest, who gave the general accurate information as to the strength—268 men in the Alamo—of the Americans in San Antonio. A sudden rain storm and "norther" made the river impassible, and a forced march and immediate assault impossible. Next day he resumed the march, General Mora in advance with orders to seize the mission of the Conception, a massive stone structure deemed by Santa Anna a more defensible stronghold than the Alamo. A cannon shot was fired when the head of the advancing column reached the cemetery. The town was not defended, and Colonel Mora was ordered to take a position north and east of the Alamo to prevent the escape of the garrison. This was late in February, 1836. Santa Anna led 4,000 men and awaited the coming of Gen. Talza with 2,000 more. A battalion crossed the San Antonio river and took possession of houses below the Alamo to build a bridge across the river. Thirty men of two companies sent the next day to make a reconnoissance were killed. A light earthwork was thrown up above the Alamo. The firing from the fort, now invested on every side, was ceaseless. An earthwork nearer the fort was constructed at night. On the third day of March General Talza arrived, and the plan of assault was defined and made known to the division commanders. On the fifth of March scaling ladders were distributed. At three o'clock on the morning of the sixth, ever memorable in Texan song and story, the Battalion Matamoros was moved to a point near the river and above the Alamo.

They were supported by 2,000 men under General Cos, this wing of the army being commanded by General Castrillon, Talza leading that below the Alamo. Santa Anna spent the night in the earthworks near the Alamo. The whole force was to move silently upon the fortress at the bugle sound and not to fire till in the trenches of the Texans. The bugle was heard at four o'clock. General Castrillon's division after half an hour's desperate fighting, and after repeated repulses and unheard of losses, succeeded in effecting an entrance in the upper part of the Alamo in a sort of outwork, now a courtyard. The fighting had only begun. The doors and windows of the Alamo building were barricaded and guarded by bags of sand heaped up as high as a man's shoulders, and on the roof were rows of sand bags, behind which the Texans fought as men never fought before—muzzle to muzzle, hand to hand. Each Texan rifle shot exhausted its force and spent itself in successive bodies of Mexicans packed together like a wall of flesh. Muskets and rifles were clubbed, and bayonets and bowie knives never wrought such fearful carnage.

The ceaseless crash of firearms the shouts of the defiant, desperate, beleaguered Texans, the shrieks of the dying, made the din infernal and the scene indescribable in its sublime terrors. Each room in the building was the scene of a desperate struggle with fearless men driven to desperation and conscious that escape was impossible. They fought even when stricken down, and when dying still struggled, not with death, but to slay Mexicans. In the long room used as a hospital the sick and wounded fired pistols and rifles from their pallets. A piece of artillery supposed to be that which Crockett had used during the siege, was shotted with grape and canister and turned upon the desperate occupants of this apartment.

After the explosion the Mexicans entered and found the emaciated bodies of fourteen men torn and rent and blackened and bloody. Forty-two dead Mexicans lay at the doorway of this room. Bowie, whose name tells of his fearful knife and deeds, lay stark and stiff on a cot in this room. He was helpless and in bed when the place was invested, ten days before.

Eleven Texans fired with terrible effect from the roof of the building, where they used three or four field pieces, which they charged with nails and pieces of iron. Buerra, like all others, gives his peculiar version of the story that recounts the facts affecting the death of Travis and of Crockett. These two were found living, yet exhausted by death-dealing, and lying among the dead.

When Travis was discovered he gave a Mexican gold, and while conversing with him General Cos, with whom Travis had dealt mostly generously when San Antonio was captured by the Americans, appeared. Cos embraced Travis and induced other officers to join him in asking Santa Anna to spare Travis' life. The president general sternly refused. Then Crockett, from among the corpses, stood up, utterly exhausted by weary sleepless days and nights and by five hours' constant fighting.

Santa Anna was enraged beyond measure that his orders were not executed. He directed the soldiers near him to fire on the two Texans. Travis was shot first in the back. He folded his arms across his breast, and stood stiffly erected till a bullet pierced his neck. He fell upon his face, while Crockett's body was riddled with bullets. The corpses of 2,000 Mexicans were buried; those of the dead Americans were gathered and burned, a holocaust whose fires lighted the way to Texans freedom.

I have given faithfully the Mexican version of this fearful story.

FARMERS! LOOK OUT.

The Baltimore *Bulletin* makes the following remarks on the Fertilizer Law passed by the last Legislature of North Carolina, which, it will be observed is highly flattering to the Legislature, the people of North Carolina, and the fertility of the State, all of which is admirably calculated to produce the effect intended, which is to draw closer the friendly ties between North Carolina and Baltimore and largely increase the trade of our State with the latter city.

In North Carolina, on the other hand, with its prodigal resources in old fields and pine barrens, which you may tickle with never so many straws without seeing them so much as grin with a moderate gleaning—where fertilizers are a regular resort and only the good crop is occasional—where the persimmon product stands humanely between the people and starvation, and the "goober pea," which, in New York, is the indulgence of newsboys, becomes the substantial food of men and women—in this State they have determined to lay a tax upon fertilizers and to deny to corn and grass the valuable succedaneum of bonedust, and to potatoes, wheat and cotton the requisident stimulus of guano. All *non*-resident dealers in North Carolina are to pay a tax of $500—as if the State could produce *resident* dealers in an article of such universal demand. There is at present only one resident dealer in such things in the State, while there are over fifty non-resident dealers, mostly Baltimore houses, having agents on the spot. The resident concern cannot supply anything near the demand for fertilizers; the people will be driven to deal with the taxed non-residents, who will naturally and necessarily add their tax to the price, or deduct it from the quality of their article. The sum of the matter, therefore, stands thus: 50x$500—$25,000—the amount which the people of North Carolina are proposing to tax themselves for fertilizers, under pretence of taxing non-resident dealers.

THEM'S UM.

"I say, Cap'n,' said a little-eyed man, as he landed from the steamer at Natchez, 'I say, Cap'n this'ere sin't all.' 'That's all the baggage you brought on board, Sir,' replied the captain. 'Well, see now, its according to list—four boxes, two chests, two ban-boxes, a portmanteau two hams one part cut), three ropes inyons and a tea kettle; but I'm dubersome. I feel there's something short, though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board; there's something not right, somehow.' Well, stranger, the time's up; there's all I know of; so bring up your wife and children, and we're off." 'Them's um, them's um! I knowed I forgot something."

It was an Irish pilot who, being asked if he knew the rocks in the harbor, replied with confidence: "I do, yer honor, ivery wan av them. That's wan," he added calmly, as the ship struck it, filled and sank.

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

We are indebted to the Raleigh *Observer* for a copy of the new School Law. A careful perusal of the bill, (the stringency of money matters considered) leads us to the conclusion that it is the best thing that could have been done in behalf of so important a matter. As the Raleigh *Observer* well says, 'the township system has complicated school management so that the people have not understood it and have taken very little interest in it. Before the war our people were accustomed to small districts, each having its own committee charged with the hiring of its own teacher and the management of its own school. Every neighborhood had its school managed by a committee chosen from the patrons of the school, and that committee knew just how much money they had, and employed a teacher for a definite time, the money being in readiness. The township system changed this simple management and put a number of schools under the control of a township committee, who not being paid anything for services, took very little interest in the employment of teachers for schools in which they had no personal concern, and had scarcely any oversight of the management of the schools. Then, too, the law did not force the payment by the sheriff of the school funds in money, and, owing to delay in collecting, a traffic in school orders sprang up, which brought the school system into disrepute and drove most of the competent teachers into other employment. When their schools closed, the township committee gave an order on the County Treasurer who, in perhaps most cases, informed the teacher that the sheriff had not yet paid in the money, it being usually the last money settled for by the sheriffs, the time being extended by the commissions; so that the teachers would usually sell their orders at a discount to some person, who perhaps was a member of a ring to make money out of these school orders.'

The *Observer* thinks that the present law will cure these evils and bring back the management of schools to the system before the war as nearly as may be, but still it does not make violent changes in the present law. It leaves the County Commissioners a county Board of Education and empowers them to lay off their county into small and convenient districts and appoint a committee for each district, which shall have control of the teacher, funds and census as before the war. It provides that all fines, penalties, forfeitures, etc; arising under the provisions of the amended Constitution shall be paid to the County Treasurers, and requires the Sheriffs to collect and pay over to the County Treasurers all taxes levied, on or before the 1st day of December of each year, under heavy penalties, which, enforced, will stop the traffic in school orders so common in many counties. The County Board of Education will apportion to the different districts all school funds on the first Monday in September, and if the law is enforced the teachers will certainly get the money according to orders given by the respective district committees. Reports will be made substantially as now required by law.

The county Board of Education is to elect a suitable person for County Examiner, whose duty it is to examine all applicants for teachers' certificates on the second Thursday in August and October of every year, and shall grant certificates to all offering sufficient moral and mental qualifications, according to grade. A School Committee of three persons is to be elected by the County Board of Education for each School district, not townships as now, but they enjoy in all respects the same powers and privileges now exercised by the township committees.

Horne Tooke having challenged Wilkes, who was then Sheriff of London and Middlesex, received the following laconic reply: 'Sir, I do not think it my business to cut the throat of every desperado that may be tired of his life; but as I am at present High Sheriff of London, it may happen that I shall shortly have to attend you in my official capacity, in which case I will answer for it that you shall have no ground to complain of my endeavors to serve you.'

Radcliffe attended an intimate friend, declaring that he would receive no fee. When the cure was complete the patient said: 'I have put every day's fee in this purse, my dear doctor; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude.' 'Well,' said the doctor, 'single I could have refused the guineas, but altogether they are irresistible.'

Mathews one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addressing a lugubrious waiter, inquired if he could have a chicken and asparagus. The mysterious man shook his head. 'Can I have a duck then?' 'No, sir.' 'Have you any mutton chops?' 'Not one, sir.' 'Then, as you have no eatables, bring me something to drink, then. Have you any spirits?' 'Sir,' replied the man, with a profound sigh, 'we are out of spirits.' 'Then, in wonder's name, what have you in the house?' 'An execution, sir.'

Two ragged little urchins were standing in the gutter looking at a lady who had just fallen down on the pavement. 'It isn't so much that I like oranges,' observed one of them, 'but what a lot of people you can bring down with the peel!'

TESTING HER AFFECTION.

Mr. Thorpe is a middle-aged widower, and some time ago he paid his addresses to Mrs. Botts, a widow on the shady side of forty. Thorpe is rich, and after the widow accepted him he began to fear that maybe she had taken him for his money; and so he concluded to test her, to ascertain if she really loved him for himself alone. So one evening, when they were sitting together in the parlor, he said:

"Hannah, I have something unpleasant to tell you, but I am going to do it because I consider it right that you should know it. Hannah, what would you say if I informed you that one of my kneepans was gone, and that I have a patent hinge on that leg?"

"I should say that I cared nothing for that, my dear. I have only one toe on my left foot; the rest were frost-bitten off and the ankle of that foot is all twisted around crooked.'

"You don't tell me so? Well, but I've something worse than that. I might as well confess now that the bald place on top of my head is not really my scalp, for I've been trepanned. I have a silver-plated concern set into my skull, like a sky-light. You can lift it, and see down inside of me."

'I'm glad you mentioned it, my dear,' said the widow, "for it gives me courage to say that I have not a hair of my own on my head. I am as bald as a chandelier globe.'

'Is that so? Gracious! I never should have suspected it. But you will be surprised to learn that none of my teeth are natural. All are false, and besides that I have to wear an India-rubber thing-a-magig on my palate to keep it from dropping down."

'I'm very sorry for you, John, but it's some comfort that all my teeth are false, too, and that I am perfectly blind in my right eye. It looks like a good eye, but it absolutely ain't worth a cent."

"Great heavens! Why didn't you tell me of this before? But while we are on the subject, I will say further that I have a chronic torpidity of liver, and that my breast-bone is disjointed so that it sticks out like a chicken's. How does that strike you?'

'O, I don't mind it,' said Mrs. Botts, 'because I have been bilious and dyspeptic for twenty years; I have a wen on the back of my neck, and, besides, I am a rib short. It was broken in a railroad accident, and was cut out. I am subject to fits too.'

'This is horrible, Mrs. Botts, I think you ought to have mentioned these things when I proposed to you. I imagined that I was addressing a woman, a complete human creature. But what are you? You appear to be a dilapidated old wreck, with not more'n half the machinery about you. It's a wonder to me you don't fall to pieces.'

'I'm no more of an old wreck than you are. You said yourself that you had a trap door in the top of your head and a gum-elastic palate, and I don't know but what you have to wind yourself up with a key at night when you go to bed, to keep yourself running till next morning.'

'Yes, but these things ain't true,' said Thorpe. 'I only told you about them to see if you really loved me. I'm as sound as a dollar; no inactive liver, or silver-plated skull, or anything. But you seem to be kind of strung together, so's if you should knock against anything you'd scatter all over the carpet. You ought to let me off.'

'Very well, sir, I will. But let me tell you, I've nothing the matter with me either; I only invented those stories to try you, because I knew you were playing a game on me. Now I know you don't love me; you can go sir.'

'Hannah, I take it all back; I do love you.'

'Do you, really? Then I love you more than—'

But no; the curtain had better be drawn; the cold world has no business with such scenes. They are to be consolidated next month.

A VICIOUS FISH.

Right whales frequently find their way into the Bay of Fundy, and there captured. The bay is also a favorite resort for the thrasher and the swordfish. I have heard old coasters say that they had seen thrashers forty-five and fifty feet long, moving with great velocity on the surface of the water, their heads raised ten and twelve feet above. Bay of Fundy fishermen, in speaking of them, say they are the greatest of sea villians. Twenty odd years ago one of these sea monsters got caught on a sand bar, where he was left by the rapid falling of the tide in the Cumberland branch of the Bay of Fundy, and was killed by the people on shore after an exciting struggle. He measured forty-six feet in length. As Capt. Nemo says, the head is flat and serpent-like, the eyes almost red, with ugly white circles over them. Indeed nothing could be more repulsive than the head of this sea monster. The only other sea villain they are known to fraternize with is the swordfish. Both are well known to old coasters and fishermen as the deadly enemy of the whale; and it is the common belief that they hunt in couples, and on finding the whale make immediate war, the swordfish attacking beneath and the thrasher on top.

The common belief is that the thrasher has a large weapon, very like a sledge hammer, protruding from his mouth, with which he administers on the whale's back those terrible blows you can hear ten or twelve miles distant. I have myself stood on a bluff overlooking the Bay of Fundy, and witnessed three of these terrible battles between a whale and his enemies, the sword fish and the thrasher. The swordfish did his deadly work underneath, while, as Capt. Nemo says, the thrasher coiled himself half over the whale, and applied the blows with his ponderous tail. In the distance, however, the thrasher seems to raise and let his weapon fall very much as a blacksmith's helper handles his sledge. You could see the weapon rise and fall; you could hear the blows distinctly, although the distance was believed to be not less than ten miles from shore, and you could also hear the whale bellow and see him blow. On one of these occasions the terrible contest lasted nearly three hours, the water in the vicinity being red with blood. About every fifteen or twenty minutes the whale would disappear in an attempt to escape from his enemies; but they would quickly pursue him and force him to the surface, where the combat would be renewed.

These two sea villains, the swordfish and thrasher, invariably kill the whale when they get him into close quarters; and as soon as the combat ceases, which can be clearly seen by the whale's body floating motionless, the thrasher will proceed to clear water, where, raising his serpent like head in triumph, ten, twelve and fifteen feet above the surface, he will continue for fifteen and sometimes twenty minutes lashing the sea into a foam.

A COUPLE OF STORIES ABOUT THAD. STEVENS.

Washington Correspondence Troy Times.

Mr. McPherson, former Clerk of the House of Representatives and executor of Thad. Stevens, has nearly completed his life of the great commoner. It will be an interesting contribution to the political literature of this era. Old Thad. Stevens, who seems to me to have been an earnest partisan without a soul, was one day entering the room of the Committee on Elections, of which he was Chairman. As he passed through the door one of the Democratic members of the committee speaking of a contested election case then under consideration, said: 'Both of the candidates were d—d fools.' Thad., breaking in upon them, said: 'But which is our d—d fool? That's the fellow I am for. Let us have his name, and we will put him in.' A maxim of the average politician is, if there is any law on your side of a contested election case, put in the man of your own party if you can.

Another on old Thad. Pierce M. B. Young, a recent representative in Congress from Georgia, was a Confederate General, and a graduate of West Point. He came to Washington soon after the war, seeking to have his disabilities removed. He is a fine, manly fellow, and seems to have accepted the results of the war in good faith. He went to Thad., and Thad. began to play with him, as he sometimes did with those whom he intended to make his victims. He said:

'You are a graduate of West Point, I believe?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Educated at the expense of the United States, I believe, which you swore faithfully to forever defend.'

'Yes, sir.'

'You went into the service of the infernal rebellion?'

'Yes, sir.'

'You were a brigade commander in the raid into Pennsylvania, which destroyed the property of so many of my constituents?'

Yes, sir.'

'It was a squad of men under your direct charge, and under your personal command, that *burned my rolling mill?*'

'Yes, sir.'

Young thought he was gone, but seeing that the old veteran had come into the possession of the last fact, which Young did not dream he knew, it was impossible to deny the truth of his question. Thad. roared out, 'Well, I like your d—d impudence. I will see that your disabilities are removed. Good morning.' And the next day the bill passed the House.

Johnny was telling his ma how he was going to dress and show off when he was a man. His ma asked: 'Johnny, how do you expect to get your living when you get to be a man?' 'Well,' said Johnny, 'I'll get married and live with my wife's pa.'

A husband finding a piece broken out of his plate and another out of his saucer, petulantly exclaimed to his wife: 'My dear, it seems to me that everything belonging to you is broken.' 'Well, yes,' responded the wife, 'even you seem to be a little cracked.'

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18 1877.

THE FERTILIZER LAW—THE BALTIMORE BULLETIN.

On our first page will be found the comments of the commercial mouthpiece of the city of Baltimore on the act of the Legislature affixing a tax on fertilizers and requiring a strict analysis of the same.

If the *Bulletin* speaks the sentiments of the commercial community, Baltimore will find that it has made a most fatal mistake. Even since the war, the strongest impulses of gratitude have drawn our merchants to that city, and we are sure, with such inducements as Baltimore had to offer, she has received a full and growing share of Southern trade. If she repels it now through unmanly petulance, the fault and the consequences are her own. Our people are not going to turn back in the step they have taken, nor are they apt to be convinced of their error under the shafts of ridicule, or won to affection for Baltimore by senseless disparagement of their resources. That is false wit that has a false foundation, and though it may very pungently point a sentence to assert that 'persimmons stand between them and starvation,' and that 'goober peas, which in New York, are the indulgence of newsboys, become the substantial food of men and women,' yet facts show that North Carolina furnishes enough besides to attract the cupidity of Baltimore. Our soil is never free from the swarm of Baltimore drummers, and we do not suppose they are altogether attracted here by the charm of free persimmons and cheap goobers.

We will venture the assertion that a third of the receipts of Baltimore are drawn from North Carolina. That trade is sufficiently great to keep in active operation a line of steamers from Wilmington, and a fleet of steamers and sailing vessels from the Sounds, and all this independent of the consignments made by the various rail road lines.

The return freights have not been altogether in the shape of fertilizers. But there has been a large business done in those articles, and it is principally to the bad faith of Baltimore manufacturers that the present law, so offensive to their sensibilities and so threatening to their profits, was enacted. Since the eyes of our farmers have been opened, they are going to do nothing to mollify these gentlemen, but will grow more strongly in support of the protection given to them.

The imposition of these manufacturers was enormous and shameless. It began long ago, and has grown with immunity. We remember, years ago, when connected with the North Carolina Rail Road, and when Peruvian guano was almost the only fertilizer used, and when Baltimore was the head quarters and shipping point of the Peruvian agents, the Barreda Brothers, that the supply of the genuine article began to fail. A fortunate discovery in the vicinity of Baltimore, of a bank of friable reddish earth, closely resembling guano in color and texture, was made and converted at once into a mine of wealth. It was perfectly worthless. Yet it was manipulated with enough of guano to give it the necessary odor, and shipped to our planters by the thousands of tons. We remember receiving a letter from a Baltimore firm asking us to buy up all the original Peruvian guano sacks, containing the foreign brands and the genuine odor, offering us a dollar apiece for the bags. Of course we took no notice of the order.

At that early day the fraud begun which has multiplied to the extent of drawing from North Carolina perhaps two million dollars a year for stuff that analysis shows to contain more than fifty per cent of inert matter. We have stopped that and mean to keep it stopped.

It is all nonsense to speak of the tax as oppressive. Establishments that sell three and four hundred thousand dollars worth each cannot feel appreciably the tax of five hundred dollars.

If Baltimore wishes to do without us, we will not be miserable. We have Richmond at our doors with equal advantages with Baltimore—in many respects greater—eager for our trade, and capable of furnishing everything that Baltimore can, on terms quite as favorable. She can furnish us with all the fertilizers we need, either of her own manufacture or through her agencies. Richmond makes no complaint of the tax or of the analysis.

We have Wilmington which makes a far better fertilizer than even Baltimore did, and with capacities to supply the wants of a great part of the State.

Let Baltimore keep cool. She will be the loser, not we, by foolish resistance to our laws. Those laws we are determined to enforce, even at the sacrifice of the friendship of a city so well worthy of our regard and patronage in the past.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

We have received from Col. L. L. Polk, the Commissioner under the Act creating a Board of Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining, a circular letter giving information of the organization of the Department and its approaching readiness to enter fully upon its work.

For the first time in the history of our legislation, the chief interest of the state has had its proper consideration. It cannot be denied that the interests of the farmer have been kept in the back ground, but it cannot be denied that the farmer himself has been to a large degree responsible. He has been too willing to regard his avocation as a thing of bone and muscle, of experience and traditionary usage. He has been too ready to look upon book learning with suspicion, upon scientific research as idle theory. When he has ventured out of the beaten path and called in the convenient aid of concentrated fertilizers, it was with the expectation of magic results, without inquiry into, or knowledge of the qualities of his artificial help.

Time has proved that in most instances he has leaned upon a broken reed. Blindly trusting to the representations of manufacturers, he has found to his bitter cost that he has paid out more than he has received, and has helped by his purchase of worthless compound to swell that outflow of money which has drained him and the State of the money that otherwise might have been converted into solid capital.

But science had not forgotten the farmer: and while manufacturers were chuckling over the easy credality of their victims, science was quietly investigating the sources of their imposition. The exposure has come and the frauds are laid bare. And now legislation comes in to endorse and enforce what science asserts, and the farmer gets that protection which alone can save him loss.

But this is only one branch of the subjects embraced in the creation of the Department. Its objects are to collect and diffuse correct information on all subjects connected with agriculture; to present statistics of production, consumption, exportation, and prices; to develop mines and minerals; to encourage manufactures; to attract immigration; and in general, to direct its operations to everything which may develop the resources of the State and enhance the prosperity of every class.

The whole is under the immediate control of Col. L. L. Polk, of Anson county, a good practical farmer, and a man of education, a Granger, and one who comes to his work with enthusiastic devotion to its accomplishment.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks it possible that the Democratic party will be called on to sustain Mr. Hayes against the opposition growing up in his own party, and that, out of recognition of the services Mr. Hayes has rendered and may yet render to the South.

We have no objection to the Democratic party rallying to the support of every Constitutional measure proposed by the President. That is their duty and is but carrying out their principles. But we do protest against coupling their action with the obligations of gratitude. We will never forget that Mr. Tilden was legally elected. We will never forget that Mr Hayes comes in by a shamelessly fraudulent count; and we will not condone with fraud.

If Mr. Hayes is finding enemies among his old party friends, he has no claim for the sympathies of the Democrats. He has defrauded them. He is deceiving or disappointing his friends. He offends both, and he will lose both.

We like much better the spirit of the article in the same paper which calls upon the Democrats of Congress to stand fast to their organization. This is the best of advice. Firmness and unity will secure to the party many of the advantages it would have had with a President of its own. It will at least be able to hold its adversary in wholesome check.

A FEARFUL DESTRUCTION.

The Southern Hotel at St. Louis, an immense structure, was burned on Tuesday night. The destruction of life was awful. It was at first supposed that two hundred perished, but late investigations reduce the number to somewhat over fifty. The fire broke out in the store room, and speedily enveloped the building, the density of the smoke making escape almost impossible. Many were killed by leaping from the windows.

The transfer of books and papers belonging to the executive department of South Carolina were peacefully delivered to Gov. Hampton on Wednesday last, the troops having been previously withdrawn from the Capitol, and South Carolina is free from carpet bag control, and Government interference at last. Chamberlain neither very gracefully nor with truthful statement of the case, declines further contest.

DEATH OF DR. MUHLENBURG.

This venerable divine died last week in New York at the age of 81.

In younger days we were his pupil at the Flushing Institute, L. I., which institution he brought into national reputation, and we bear affectionate testimony to that goodness, that tenderness of solicitude for the welfare of those under his charge, which made him idolized by them, and to that ripeness of scholarship and fullness of requirement which commanded reverential respect.

Dr. Muhlenburg's whole life was spent in the most ardent labors for the good of mankind and the spread of christian principles. His charity knew no bounds, and he literally "went about doing good." One of his last charities was the founding of the Asylum for infirm men and women, at St. Johnsland L. I. with five hundred acres attached.

He was the author of the well known hymn "I would not live always" sung by every christian denomination wherever the English language is spoken.

Hayes is in for it. He may be compelled, by circumstances he cannot resist to abandon Packard. If he does so, he admits the invalidity of his own election. If he does not, he falsifies the pledges which disarmed opposition to the final count. If he does neither, and permits affairs to drift along to find their own solution, he rouses the whole country, impatient at delays which retard the return of business activity, and arrays against himself the hostility of all parties. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard. Stolen fruits are not so sweet, after all.

The Commission in Louisiana has so far effected nothing, simply because it has no legal powers to effect anything. It seems to be engaged in negotiating the price at which a radical senator may be had as the consideration of the recognition of Nicholls. This is to be accomplished if possible by a fusion of the two rival Legislatures. Packard is stubborn and defiant. The Democrats are stubborn and defiant, and the end is not yet.

IMPORTANT TO SHERIFFS.—The following opinion of the State Treasurer in regard to section 12, of Schedule B, of the Revenue Act, is highly important to Sheriffs of the State, and for their information we give the letter entire:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Treasury Department.
RALEIGH, April 10th, 1877.

J. J. Nowell, *Sheriff, &c.*;
Raleigh, N. C.;—

SIR:—You ask my construction of section 12, Schedule B, of the Revenue Act, as to the time when the taxes under said section take effect.

I am of opinion that the two taxes must be taken as separate and distinct.

The tax of five dollars is due from the 12th day of March, 1877, the date of the ratification of the act, is payable annually. It is also payable by merchants on commencement of business. The tax of one-tenth of one per cent operates from the 1st day of January, 1877, as that was the last date to which merchants listed their purchases under the former law.

Very respectfully,
J. M. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

St. Louis, April 12.—The number of lives known to be lost is 11. It is feared 20 to 25 bodies may be found on search, which will follow the fall of the interior walls of the building.

Pomeroy, Ohio, April 12.—A fire commencing at Greyer & Sons warehouse burned twenty-five business places—loss $100,000. The Masons lost $50,000 worth of fixtures.

Columbia, April 11.—Governor Hampton is now in possession of the State House. The transfer of papers and other property was made at 12 o'clock to-day by the respective secretaries—Wade H. Manning representing Governor Hampton and Mr. Rabbitt ex-Governor Chamberlain. No excitement whatever.

Norfolk, Va; April 11.—The recent gale was the severest ever known in this section. The wind at Cape Henry blew 65 miles an hour for 38 hours continuously. The signal service telegraph line along the coast was completely demolished. The poles and wire having been washed out to sea.

Early in field.—On the principal that the "early bird catches the worm," the Martinsburg (W. Va.) *Statesman* has thrown its presidential banner to the breeze for 1880, bearing the names of "Blue Jeans" Williams for President and Wade Hampton for Vice-President. Rather early this for slate-making. A few years devoted to the development of the material interests of the country by the press, irrespective of party, would doubtless be attended with beneficial results.—Baltimore *Sun*.

A Natural Result.—It would seem that Dr. Mallalieu, who moved the bloody shirt resolutions in the New England Methodist Conference, which were so prudently laid aside by the second sober thought of that body, is likely to be more than ever out of favor. The Norwich (Ct.) *Bulletin* learns of a wealthy brother of that city who had willed his property to the Methodist benevolent societies, but burned the document in disgust on reading those resolutions. Men who would "applaud" such stuff are not to have the disposition of his money.

STATE FAIR

The holding of the State Fair has been definitely settled. The Raleigh *Observer* says: "A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the State Agricultural Society, was held at the Yarborough House, Plans for the coming State Fair were perfected, and it was resolved that all the energy, ability and power at the command of the officers of the society and the committee should be unstintingly applied to the work of making the fair of 1877 a complete success. We will state here that the President of the Society, Col. F. M. Holt, has loaned the Society $11,000 to set the same on a good foundation. This looks like business and we know all hands connected with the fair mean business. There is no such word as fail, when pluck, energy and capital is the motive power. Therefore we are already assured of the success of the next fair: not a little success, but a great, grand and glorious success."

Stricken with paralysis in Court.—Col. W. McL. McKay, a prominent lawyer of Fayetteville, N. C., was stricken with paralysis in the court-house in Lumberton, Robeson county, last Thursday, and died within twenty-four hours. He had just finished his argument in a case and was in conversation with an associate counsel, perhaps Col. McLean, as to another case which was about to be tried, when he suffered the stroke which subsequently proved fatal. His remains were interred at Fayetteville Sunday.

Col. McKay was a prominent citizen of the Cape Fear section. He was a lawyer of note, and had more than once represented Cumberland in the General Assembly.

The Storms and Wrecks.—The equinoctial season of the spring of 1877 is attended by an unusual number of disasters of sea going vessels. During the recent gales in the North sea thirty-six vessels and smacks belonging to Yarmouth, Lowestoft Grimsby, Hull and Ramsgate, were lost. Two hundred and fifteen men and boys were drowned, and eighty-eight widows, one hundred and sixty-six children and fifteen aged relatives left entirely destitute. Sad shipwrecks among fishermen are reported by New England journals. It is thought that $18,000,000 a year are lost in this way.

Wilmington, April 14.—The pilot boats Mary K. Sprunt and Urish Timmons, one with seven and the other six men (chiefly pilots) aboard, left Smithville last Wednesday morning, going out to sea, and have not been heard from since. Both boats are thought to be lost.

Several small vessels are ashore near Smithville.

The yacht Ida, from Florida, put into Smithville Tuesday and went to sea Wednesday. She is supposed to have encountered the full fury of the gale.

No tidings have been received here of the missing steamship Gulf Stream.

The Wilmington *Star* says: A gentleman of Penner county, alluding to the recent articles in the STAR in regard to feats of marksmanship, mentions the fact that Mr. Dexter Wood, of that county, killed six wild turkeys at one shot, and that Mr. A. B. Corbett, also of that county, killed nine turkeys at two shots. The other instance of good shooting mentioned by our correspondent has already been referred to in this paper.

The Reidsville *Times* says: Jack Penn, an old gentleman living near the line, about Penn's store, was found dead the other day when he had gone to feed the hogs. He was lying dead with his walking cane gripped in his hand.

GOOD ADVICE.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, &c. Every family should have a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. Don't allow for one moment *that* Cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true GERMAN SYRUP is curing thousands of these dreaded disease, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive, do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White, Mebanesville.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gallis.

IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions.
TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.

She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.

Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 4t.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!

A NEW Registration of the electors of the town of Hillsboro being necessary,

I will open the Books of Registration for that purpose until the day appointed for the Municipal election for said town to be held on Monday, the 7th day of May next, the election being for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Hillsboro.

Notice is also hereby given, that at said election a vote will be taken on the question of leasing or selling the Male Academy and lots pertaining thereto, now the property of the town of Hillsboro.

C. C. TAYLOR,
April 7th 4t. Town Clerk.

LOOK OUT
AND
Don't Stop!
UNTIL you see our
NEW
AND
ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
Bought since the Ignoble DECLINE.
CHEAPER
Than you ever saw them.
MILLINERY GOODS
Best and Newest Styles.
Cheap Clothing and Cassimeres; Cheap enough
Prints,
Dress Goods,
Notions,
Shoes,
Hats, &c. &c.,
At your own price.
A large line of
CARRIAGE GOODS
That will please you; and
A FULL STOCK OF
Fertilizers,
Cheap for CASH or TIME.
Come and see, and if the GOODS and PRICES don't suit you, don't buy.
James Webb, Jr. & Bro.
April 4 4t.

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS,
The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c,
lower than ever here.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

E. L. GRANGER,
MANUFACTURER OF HUMAN
HAIR WORK,
AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods and Jewelry,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Fine Laces Repaired by
MADAME GRANGER.
Mr. E. L. GRANGER, has also added a Stamping Department, where all kind of stamping will be done at moderate prices. March 28.

GIVEN AWAY
HOW TO GET FRESH GARDEN SEED.

I will give one dozen papers of Landreth's or Bulst's Fresh Garden seed of any kind wanted and the
NORTH CAROLINA FARMER
for one year upon receipt of One Dollar, the subscription price of the paper.
Address JAS. H. ENNISS,
Pub. N. C. Farmer,
Raleigh, N. C.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA,
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 3 1y.

Manning House,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Corner Market and Second Street.

THE most conveniently located Hotel in the city, being in the very centre of business. Good rooms, fare, the best the market affords, strict attention to the wants of the guest, and moderate charges combine to make the Manning House the home of the traveler.
ED. WILSON MANNING,
april 18. Proprietor.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to. March 21 3m.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS.
HAIR JEWELRY.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for Purifying the Blood, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Dizziness, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed; cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct disordered action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so compounded that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18 1877.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1.50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Delinquents, Again.

We hope at Court, every man will come prepared to pay up past dues, and go home with a receipt and a clear conscience.

We cannot afford to lose the many hundreds of dollars due us in small sums.

After Court week, we will adopt another system, and perhaps, other measures.

Beware of Ash and Robbins, a bogus New York concern. They tried us, and we tested them, and they failed under the test.

Mr. Daniel Richmond of the firm of Richmond and Cooper, Hurdles Mill, passed through on Wednesday for his spring stock of goods. This firm has one of the best country stores in the State; and besides, are two of the best and largest farmers of Person County, and have made a really pretty place of the little village springing up at Hurdle's Hill.

See new Ad. of Brown & Co

Late Snow.

On Friday night between 10 and 12 o'clock, the cold rain of the day gave place to snow, and for several hours it "put it down" in genuine winter fashion, snowing as thickly as in the great December storm. Owing to the wetness of the ground, none of it was seen on the ground the next morning.

The streams were very full on Saturday morning, and Eno past fording every where.

Remember to REGISTER for the municipal Election. An entire new registration is required.

Removal.

Mr. W. A. Hays, Druggist, has removed into his new store in the Cain building the second door from the corner, and will be glad to see his old customers. The store is an excellent one, neatly fitted up and well lighted, and the stock of Mr. Hayes is shown to fine advantage.

The old building in the rear of the new Cain building will now be removed. It is an old landmark, being one of the oldest business houses in the place. But it is no beauty, and no one will lament its loss.

Tobacco Fly.

A considerable number of farmers from the tobacco section were in town last week. As a general thing, we were glad to find, they make little complaint of the fly. It is found in some localities, but it is believed that it will not gain the foothold it had last year.

We will give next week the result of extended inquiries in this and the adjoining counties.

The Storm in the West.

Contrary to expectation the worst accounts of last week's storm come, not from the sea, but from the mountains. The Charlotte *Observer* has gathered accounts of its fury at Asheville and along the W. N. C. R. R. At Asheville, the storm was the most furious known for thirty years. Part of the roof of the Eagle Hotel, and also part of that of the new Rollins Hotel were blown off, trees were uprooted and fences whisked away. And the roads were made almost impassable by the floods of rain and fallen timber. Stage passengers, crossing the mountain, were obliged to walk from the top of the gap to Henry's. The rail road was much washed and two bridges were carried away. Altogether it was a storm to be remembered.

Grangers.

The Masters of Grangers of Orange County are requested to meet at Hillsboro on Thursday the 26th of April, for transaction of important business.

The Fruit.

Tuesday last was a day of trepidation to fruit growers. Sleet and snow, in the morning and at night a clearing off without any change of wind, and the next morning the mercury at 28. Yet close examination shows that comparatively little damage was done. The peaches suffered most, probably about 20 per cent of the fruit on each tree being killed. But this will be an advantage, for the bloom was prodigious. Apples, cherries, pears, and cultivated plums are unhurt. It is believed that the wild plum has suffered much.

And thus, so far, fruit still promises abundantly.

P. S.

The cold of Sunday morning, when thick ice formed and heavy frost fell, has seriously injured peaches cutting them off totally in some localities. The crop will be a small one. Other fruits not much injured.

One of our most estimable citizens may be thankful for the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for its timely use has saved his life.

A Hog Law.

We perhaps make a public suggestion when we recommend the passage of a hog law for the protection of citizens. It is very tempting to yellow people of most without cause. Yet there are many here who are interested in the enactment of such an ordinance. Their property is seriously injured by persons freedom. We notice many fences much injured by hogs in their greedy pursuit of acorns to such an extent that slight fences overthrow them. The gutters are also clogged by rooting to such an extent as to obstruct the flow of water, and the streets are rooted up adding much to the unseemly mud that impedes them. And there is scarcely a garden or lot about town that is not invaded and ruined just when its productions are in their most hopeful state.

Think about it.

Court House Repairs.

The work was begun on Wednesday last, and by Court week, the exterior will present altogether a different appearance.

We would suggest to the Commissioners some means of protecting the Court yard. It has recently been enclosed with a good fence, and secured by gates. Yet those gates are always open, and the hogs are actively at work rooting up the little oasis of green grass in the wilderness of surrounding rock and mud. If they are to retain that liberty, the expense of fencing might have been saved.

Fire at Durham.

We regret to learn that the plug factory of Mr. Marion Reams was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning with nearly all its contents. The fire was discovered between two and three o'clock, and was then beyond control. It was evidently the work of an incendiary, there having been no fire in the building for many weeks. We learn there was tobacco to the amount of about $8000 in the building. We do not hear the amount of insurance if any, on the property.

Alleged Attempt at Rape.

Sam Richardson, a well known colored man of this place was committed to jail on Saturday evening on charge of attempt at rape upon a colored married woman named Alice Long.

We do not know that the charge can be substantiated, as there is some reason to believe that it is malicious and revengeful. The Court will soon determine that.

Old Men.

Mr. Hugh Woods called into see us last week hale, healthy and hearty at the age of seventy seven. He reminded us of a little incident which occurred at Cedar Grove last summer. Chatting with a group of lively old fellows, we casually asked the age of one of them. "That man" said Mr. Woods, pointing to the one of whom the question was asked "is 74." "That" pointing to another "is 75," "I am 76," and pointing to another "he is 77." And they were all as merry as boys, and as vigorous as at fifty.

Manning House.

See Ad. of this house, which, having seen, we can speak by the card when we pronounce to be the best and the cheapest Hotel in Wilmington. Visiters, who try it, will not be disappointed.

A Miniature Cyclone.

Last Wednesday, a narrow column of whirlwind struck the premises of Mr. H. P. Jones in this vicinity falling upon his lot beef, and lifting off one of the frames, carrying it high in the air, and shattering it into fragments. The section taken up was as large as two men could well lift yet the vein was so narrow as to leave two other sections on either side untouched. Mr. Jones found one pane of glass uninjured at a distance of seventy feet from its original location.

North Carolina Farmer.

We are in receipt of the last number and it marks an improvement on its predecessors. They were all good, but Mr. Emiss is not the man to be content with what is merely good. He aims at perfection, and he will reach it. He deserves infinite credit for his energy in supplying the farmer with what he absolutely needs, but what the farmer resolutely ignores; until the time has come in the march of progress when the farmer must keep up with the spirit of improvement or go to the wall. Old things are passing away, forests are disappearing, new grounds no longer to be had, expenses of cultivation increasing, population crowding.

The North Carolina Farmer furnishes a vast amount of useful information which the reader will see at a glance is eminently practical. There is in it nothing of the empiricism of book farming. All is the experience of plain, practical, observing men; but of men who are constantly looking onward, and who have freed themselves from the chains of prejudice and blind tradition.

The "Farmer," is only *one dollar* a year, and to each subscriber is given a premium of seed, of maps, books, letter paper, pens—something valuable, and any one of the premiums nearly equal in value to the subscription price.

Subscribe, and address J. H. Emiss, Raleigh, N. C.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND'S & CO'S.

And supply yourself with some of those Cheap Tumblers and Goblets. Also white Ware. Just received

Old Laurel Valley Rye Whiskey, for Medicinal purposes.

SPECIALTIES.

We are offering best Un-laundried Shirts made of best bleached cotton and linen at 87½c. a piece; cheaper than you can buy the material.

We have a fine assortment of Lace Curtains, handsome goods, beginning at $1,00 a pair; cheaper goods.

We have the Lace for making Curtains at 20c per yard.

We are selling stacks of Gaiters at $2, one of the best makes good as Miles.

Same make, not so fine, $1.75.

A nice kid Slipper with rosettes at $1.

A good Corsett at 40c. A good heavy Cottonade for boys wear at 15c; in fact, we still make a SPECIALTY of any thing you want. Will open this week,

One Hundred pieces of new Prints, best and prettiest patterns:

OUR SECOND SUPPLY.

I am also making a Specialty of collecting what is due me. I have put out several accounts, for collection recently, and am determined to get all settled up in some way. C. M. PARKS.

April 11th 1m.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you please to be so kind as to ask some good man to answer the following questions, to be published in the Recorder, with a statement of all important fees and salaries connected with the expenses of Orange County?

What are the average expenses of Orange County?

What is the Treasurer's salary all told?

What is the fee for registering a three hundred dollar mortgage with deed? What for a three thousand dollar mortgage?

It would be so very nice for we backwoods people to read a report of all such matters in the Recorder once a year. When those that control our county affairs are clamoring for reform, why should not we honest people look into our finance book and see how it sums up? Black says "defrauders promise every good thing but one, and that they won't promise—not to cheat the poor democrats in 1880, through their unredeemable rogues." Mr. Editor, do the best you can for us and receive the thanks of nine hundred and ninety nine good men in Orange County.

Yours,
DEE GRINDER.

STATE NEWS.

The Reidsville *Times* says: The dwelling house of Leighton Roberts, a farmer in Caswell county, near Milton, was burnt last week. The family was in an outhouse at the time eating breakfast. The trundle bed was pulled out near the fire and a coal of fire popped on it. When Mr. Roberts ran to the bed was burning, and in his excitement he left the door and ran for a rake to rake the bed out. It tore open the bed tick and spread the dry feathers to the wind and the blaze. This enveloped the whole room and the house burnt like tinder. Only a bureau containing valuable papers was saved.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: Gen Stephen A. Douglas has eschewed politics for the present, and is now studying law at Richmond Hill under Judge Pearson.

The Polkton *Ansonian* is responsible for this one: About 12 months ago a young lady in this county was married to a gentleman living 10 miles away, and she took with her a small pet dog that belonged to the family. The dog would make an occasional visit to his old home and remain a few days and return—but it was noticed that he would always make his trips in the night time. Mail facilities between these two points being very slow, the lady concluded to make this little dog her carrier. She fastened a letter to his neck, and the next morning at light he was found at her father's with it, and now he is as regular as the government could require, in his trips—delivering the little packages and promptly—although the has to swim a considerable stream each time. He will not travel in the day time.

Theo. N. Ramsay, the great Temperance apostle, and G. W. C. T. of the I. O. G. T; was married in Sussex county, Virginia, on the 4th just; to Miss Virginia Eleanor Deal.

Maj. F. H. Cameron has tendered to the Governor his resignation as a member of the board of directors of the Insane Asylum, which was accepted.

Greensboro' will celebrate 10th May.

John Perry, of Guilford, aged 93, died March 27th.

A young lady of Winston is named John D. Taylor.

Hon. A. M. Scales is mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the 45th Congress.

A religious revival is progressing in the Baptist Church at Chapel Hill. Rev. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, is on hand

The Asheville *Citizen* says: We learn that on Sunday night the convicts guarded at the middle stockade, between Henry's and the Swannanoa gap, on the W. N. C. R. R; attempted to escape in a body, there being the rise of a hundred and fifty in the stockade. The attempt proved both fertile and fatal; nine of the prisoners being killed outright and fourteen wounded by the guard. We learn none of the particulars other than the facts stated above.

NEW STOCK
AT THE
BAZAAR.

WE are offering the
LARGEST STOCK

Ever shown in Orange. The Spring of 1877 opens ugly. The dull times in New York, the great Commercial centre, shows plainly enough that the storm is not yet passed, nor the bottom reached. With the Auction rooms choked up with countless broken Merchants, in the face of the unprecedented scarcity of money, it is no wonder that experienced buyers can quote prices that are beyond comparison and competition.

We have bought at
Astonishing Low Figures
The Largest STOCK we have ever shown.

MEN'S WEAR.

We can show you as handsome a STOCK of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS, &c.
As you will find in the State.

SHOES.

A tremendous Stock of Shoes from the collapse of very large houses; prices way down below the Market.

MILLENERY.

We have a Stock of these goods that will insure us a good trade from the Ladies. I am certain when they look through. I will sell. We have a beautiful Stock of both *Trimmed and Untrimmed Goods.*
The prettiest line Scarfs, Ties and Ruching you have seen.

CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Clothing is complete. Double the quantity we have had heretofore.

PRINTS.

300 Pieces Prints to select from and all lovely; they have gone down again—you can buy a Calico dress for

Fifty Cents.

DRESS GOODS.

I paid more attention to Dress Goods than ever before. We have a nice STOCK of everything in this line to suit our Market.

Special attention paid to
Mourning Goods, Black Alpaca, Henrietta Cloths, Crape, &c.
We cannot be beat in North Carolina on
ALPACAS.

We would say to Country Merchants look through my Stock before sending off for anything. If you will look I will sell you.

C. M. Parks.

March 28 '77.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING this day qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Catlett C Tinnin, dec'd., I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same; and those having claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of March 1878, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Ex'r.
ap 4 '77 4t Of C. C. Tinnin, dec'd.

SALE NOTICE.

I SHALL ON
On Thursday the 19th day of April, '77.
At the late residence of C. C. Tinnen, dec'd., sell for CASH to the highest bidder all the perishable property of said deceased, consisting in part of

3 Horses,
1 Mule,
11 head Cattle,
Sheep,
Hogs,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Three Wagons,
One Buggy,
Lot of Grain, Farming Tools and many other articles.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Ex'r.
april 4 3t. Of C. C. Tinnin, dec'd.

GET THE BEST
Fertilizers.

GILHAM'S ANCHOR BRAND TOBACCO AND COTTON FERTILIZERS;
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OLD DOMINION CORN FERTILIZER.

Preparations of the Southern Fertilizing Company of Richmond Va.
For sale by S. A. WHITE, Agent, Sou. Fer. Co.
april 4 4t Mebanesville, N. C.

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April 18 1877.

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Handsome Brocaded Dress GOODS at 15c, worth 30c.;
Plaid Dress GOODS at 12½c, 18½c, 25c and 25c per yard—all much below regular prices;
Striped Dress Goods in great variety at very low prices;
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 25c. to $1, per yard;
Black Merinos, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth Australian Cloths and Cachemires;
Hemp Carpets at 18½ and 25c. per yard;
Ingrain Carpets at 30c, 40, 50c, and up to $1 yard;
English Tapestry Brussels at $1.10 per yard;
Stair-Carpet at all prices;
Double-Width Cotton Drugget, 1¼ yards wide, at 50c, worth 75c;
English Druggets and Floor Cloths;
Oil-Cloths in all widths very cheap—some two yards wide at 75c. per yard;
Oil-Cloth Rugs in all sizes;
Rugs at greatly reduced prices;
Mats and Hassocks in great variety;
Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2, 3, 4, and up to $25 a set for two windows—a save of 25 per ct. or more on these goods;
Best Tycoon Reps at 18½c. per yard, reduced from 25c;
Cashmere Robes—real French, all wool goods—the richest imported;
Black Silks from 90c to $3.50 per yard—we call particular attention to our SILKS at $1.50 worth $2, and at $2 worth $2.50,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens;
Children's Balmoral Skirts at 40c worth 75c;
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts at 60c, worth $1;
Boulevard Skirts, for misses and ladies, in great variety, among which will be found the fashionable scarlet Skirts;
Hoop-Skirts and Bustles of the latest styles;
Curtain Muslins, 18 yards wide, embroidered at 25, 30 and 35c. per yard, worth 35, 40 and 50c;
Nottingham Laces for curtains at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40c. and up to $1 per yard, worth 25 per cent more;
Window Shades and Shade Material by the yard;
The largest assortment of
Table-Cloths Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Linen Sheetings, and Pillow-Casings in the city.
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings;
Table-Covers, all wool, at $1 worth 1,50;
Table-Covers, in great variety, at $1,50, 2, and up to $10;
Stand-Covers, in great variety, from 60c to $1.50
Calico Comfortables, of our manufacture (no shoddy filling) at 1,50, 2, 2,50 and $3;
White Bed Blankets at $2,50, 3, 3,50, 4, 4,50, 5, $6 and up to $15 per pair. We call particular attention to the 11-4 BLANKETS at 5 worth $8; 12-4 Ells kets at 6,50 worth $10;
Colored Blankets at $1,25, 1,50, 1,75, 2 and up to $5 a pair;
Carriage Blankets in great variety. We call particular attention to the Blankets at 3,50 worth $5;
White Quilts—the largest size—at 85c worth 150; 1,50 worth $2,50;
Marseilles Quilts at 1,50 worth $2; at 4,50 worth $6;
Inlaid-Rubber Blankets at 1,50 worth $2;
Flannels of every description at prices much lower than usual;
Canton Flannels, in Bleached, Unbleached, and Colored, at all prices;
Bed-Tick at 10, 12½, 15, 16½, 20 and 25c. per yard;
Bronze Umbrella, and Cane-Stands, for halls, at 2 worth $3;
Berege for Veils, in all colors, at 25c. per yard;
Crepe Veils and Crepe Collars and Cuffs, all at prices much below the market;
Machine-Oil in large bottles at 10c;
Machine-Needles for all the popular machines;
Reel-Thread Bobbin Edge, eighteen yards in a piece, for 25c, worth 50c. per yard;
Crochet Edgings, twelve yards in a piece, at 15 and 25c;
Everlasting Embroidery Edgings at 5c. a piece of twelve yards worth 50c. a yard;
India Rubber Neck-Chains with elegant crosses at $1 worth $3;
Inlaid Rubber and Jet Jewelry very cheap;
Celluloid Jewelry in great variety at bottom prices;
Carpet-Warp in all colors;
Bale Cotton in all Nos. from 4 to 12;
Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Knitting Cotton;
Cloaks in great variety at greatly reduced prices a nice assortment on hand;
Shawls of every description—we call partical attention to our stock of BROCHE and BLACK MERINO SHAWLS;
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS of our manufacture, made of the best Wamsutta Cotton and pure Irish Linen, have only to be laundried before wearing, price $1;
Note-Papers and Envelopes, in boxes, at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 a box, containing twenty four sheets of paper and twenty-four envelopes;
Excellent Note-Paper at $1 per ream;
Heavy Envelopes at 50c. per box of 250;
Hair, Nail, Tooth and Clothes Brushes in all qualities, very cheap;
Dressing, Fine and Round Combs of all styles;
Sets of Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with colors, at 12½c, worth 50c, a set;
All kinds of Ladies' Garments, such as Chemises, Night-Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Drawers, Corset-Covers, Skirts, Wrappers, Aprons, and READY MADE DRESSES;
Cotton and Linen Diaper, India-Rubber Cloth, and India-Rubber Diapers;
Hamburgh Edgings and Insertings at the lowest prices ever offered—some as low as 4c. per yard;
Buck-skin Under-Garments, Merino Underwear for men, women and children;
ardigan Jackets, Suspenders, Gloves, Socks, Collars, and Cuffs;
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Postage is one cent per once, which must be enclosed when goods are ordered to be sent by mail. Feb. 14.

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Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.

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Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

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The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat,

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For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
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Catalogues promptly mailed.
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We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.

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Nov. 22.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50,000.
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October 9th '76 1y.

State of North Carolina.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Superior Court.

Duncan C. Davis, Administrator of Elizabeth Davis, deceased,
against
Chistopher Davis, Nathan Carlton, and wife Nancy Carlton, John Carden and wife Francis Carden, John W. Trice and Charly G. Trice.

IN the above action it appearing from Plaintiffs affidavit that the defendants John W. Trice, and Charly G. Trice, cannot after due diligence be found in this State; That cause of action exists against them. That said Defendants are not residents of this State but have property therein, to wit: Lands decended to them from Elizabeth Davis, deceased, (to wit:) The Plaintiff in this action as her Administrator is seeking to sell to raise assets to pay her debts and costs of Administration.

I. It is therefore ordered that service of this Summons be made by publication in the Hillsboro Recorder, once a week for at least six weeks successively.

II. That copies of the Summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the Clerk of this Court directed one to John W. Trice and the other to Charly G. Trice at Princeton, Dallas County, in the State of Arkansas, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of Publication prescribed by this Order.

Given at Office in Hillsboro, this 26th day of February 1877.

GEO. GAWS, Clerk,
mr 7 6t. Of Orange Superior Court.

Watt Plow and all Watt Plow castings for sale by Dr. T. J. Wilson.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18, 1877.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

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At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 3 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
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Half column 3 months $35—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $65
column 3 months $50—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

EFFECTS OF DEEP TILLAGE.

More and more the tendency among farmers in this section is to plow shallow for corn. The old rule,

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep

has been decidedly modified, and has lost some of its rhythm. Five, or five and one-half inches are usually deep enough. Corn loves a warm soil, and the surface is always warmest. In May or June the young corn needs all the heat it can get. If cold subsoil is turned up, the plant will be stunted, and never after recover the lost time. Plowing shallow retains the surface heat, and in this seed bed the grain germinates quickly. The objections to deep plowing do not apply to subsoiling, as that only loosens instead of upturning the under strata; but in early spring farmers are usually in too much of a hurry to get their crops planted to afford time for subsoiling. Besides, for corn this deep tillage can generally be more profitably applied after the crop is planted. Deep cultivation, which will pulverize the subsoil even below the furrow bottom, will do much to retain moisture, admit light and warmth, prevent the effects of drought and insure a vigorous growth. Applying the green manure to the corn crop, and plowing it under a shallow furrow, is the way most good farmers dispose of it, but unless the cultivation is deep enough and thorough enough to mix the manure with the soil, it will depend much on the season how much good it will do the crop. Where a sod has been plowed under, and especially and old sod, this deep culture cannot be commenced until the June grass and other grasses have partly decayed. Begin to cultivate shallow, taking care not to turn up any sod. In a very few days this cultivation will set the sod to rotting, and no farther trouble need be feared. Where the sod is mostly clover, it decays almost as soon as turned under, and begins to furnish heat as well as food for the growing crop.

Farmers sometimes object that this deep culture cuts off the roots of the corn. Until the crop is nearly ready to form, this is not a serious difficulty. In rich, warm, moist soils the young plant forms roots very rapidly, and whenever a root is severed by cultivation a dozen rootlets with innumerable feeding mouths start from the cut. Of course there are limits to the root pruning which may profitably be applied, but I am satisfied that part, at least, of the advantages of frequent culture of corn consists in cutting off the roots of rapidly growing corn and thereby increasing the number of feeding mouths. If the soil were poor and the corn stunted in growth, this advantage would not be found; but on good corn land there can be little doubt of it. Especially is this the fact where the cultivator incorporates rotting manure and sods with the soil, as thorough tillage makes them decay much more rapidly.

Plow shallow and cultivate as deeply as possible afterwards, should be the rule on heavy or clayey soils. The corn crop thus gets the benefit of extra warmth early in the season, and in July and August all the advantages of deep tillage. Cultivation may be continued up to the corn is earing, taking care each time to draw in the cultivator teeth, so as not to sever only the outer row of roots. After corn is eared, it is unsafe to cultivate much, as the drain on the plant to form seed detracts from its ability to push out new roots. If a severe drouth comes just at this time it will be apt to shorten the crop—if too many of the roots are cut off. A single long narrow tooth running deeply in the centre of the row will benefit the crop even at this times Of the benefit of this deep and thorough cultivation on after crops, there can be no doubt whatever. It is shown quite as plainly in the barley crop next season as in the corn itself.—W. J. F. in *Country Gentleman*.

PEAS AS A FARM CROP.

We would inquire of farmers who have been ruminating and thoughtfully pondering on the plans and purposes for the opening season, during the winter just closing whether they have considered the value and importance of peas as farm crop? If not, it may not be too late even now to reconsider, and for a moment to consider the claims of this leguminous plant as a forage crop. It may be sown earlier, perhaps, than any other farm crop, and harvested earlier also, thus leaving the ground in good condition for a crop of turnips immediately to succeed it.

Peas, like fodder corn, should be planted in drills, twelve inches apart, some preferring a greater distance and other less. If the land be free from weeds the less distance will do. Seed at the rate of from two and a half to three bushels per acre with the gray field pea. Barnyard manure is deemed best for this crop. Do not use it too freely lest you grow a crop of straw at the expense of fruitful pods. Peas and beans both pod better with a moderate growth of vines than with a luxuriant growth of haulms.

Owing to the broad and abundant leaves of both peas and beans, atmospheric food is available to them to an extent that the narrow-leaved cereals do not readily appropriate. The ammonia and nitric acid of the atmosphere are available to peas and beans, which elements these crops tend to increase rather than to exhaust from the land. The nitrogen from the air stored in the leaves and in the roots of peas, beans and clovers, tends to enrich the land on which they are grown.

The pea is known to be a good forage crop, whether for cattle, sheep or hogs. Pork made of peas is said to be superior to that made of any of the cereals. Pea vines make good fodder, ranking next to hay. Sheep, we remember, are particularly fond of both pea and bean vines, and eat them with a manifest relish, and thrive upon them. Either peas or beans will be found better feed for sheep than corn.

We would suggest to farmers to try a crop of peas this season—we mean those who have not done so. The crop is grown, and profitably so, to a much greater extent in Canada than in the United States. The latter would do well to imitate their Dominion neighbors in this respect, as they have done us in our cheese-factory and creamery systems for making butter and cheese. Both peas and beans, like the clovers, are rich in the nitrogenous properties of food making them all valuable forage plants as well as enrichners of the soil. Who will experiment with peas the coming season? The gray field variety will probably be found the best.—*Ex.*

Preserve jars or bottles should be carefully washed as soon emptied, taking care that the stoppers and covers have their share of attention. To make assurance doubly sure, it is well to put soda or ammonia into the jars or bottles, fill up with water and let them stand an hour, putting the stoppers or covers into a bowl to soak in the same way. Then pour out and scald nicely, wipe dry set in sun or wind to air, and then set away carefully.

Seventeen dogs were killed in Raleigh in one night, and it was not a good night for killing dogs at that.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

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25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

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C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

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Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggist for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

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Men to travel and establish agencies in every town for our new and perfectly fire-proof Glass Chimneys and Lamp. Business permanent; sells easy; no peddling. FIRESIDE M'F'G CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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$2500 A YEAR, Agents Wanted on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing 150 DISTINCT BOOKS wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our Magnificent Family BIBLES, superior to all others With invaluable ILLUSTRATED AIDS and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Dr. M. C. Cameron,
Dentist.

OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent Professionally.
May 2 1y.

HEED THE
Words of Advice,
RESPECTFULLY offered by
R. W. H. TUTT, M.D., for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia.

Thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, together with fifteen years' test of TUTT'S PILLS, and the thousands of testimonials given of their efficacy, warrant us in saying that they will positively cure all diseases that result from a diseased liver. They are not recommended for all the ills that afflict humanity, but for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, Skin Diseases, Bilious Colic, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney Affections, Female Complaints, &c., all of which result from a derangement of the Liver, no medicine has ever proved so successful as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

TUTT'S PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

TUTT'S PILLS
REQUIRE NO CHANGE OF DIET.

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ARE PURELY VEGETABLE.

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NEVER GRIPE OR NAUSEATE.

THE DEMAND FOR TUTT'S PILLS is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

A CLEAR HEAD, elastic limbs, good digestion, sound sleep, buoyant spirits, fine appetite, are some of the results of the use of TUTT'S PILLS.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE TUTT'S PILLS ARE THE BEST.—PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

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DR. TUTT'S
EXPECTORANT.

This unrivaled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures that are recorded in the annals of history. Patients suffering for years from the various diseases of the Lungs, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, have, by the use of a few bottles, *entirely recovered their health.*

"WON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

New York, August 30, 1872.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—When in Aiken, last winter, I used your Expectorant for my cough, and realized more benefit from it than anything I ever took. I am so well that I will not go to Florida next winter as I intended. Send me one dozen bottles, by express, for some friends. ALFRED CUSHING,
132 West Thirty-first Street.

Boston, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with the happiest results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure. E. H. SPRAGUE, M.D.

"We ask not speak too highly of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant, and for the sake of suffering humanity hope it may become more generally known."—CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of THE SUN during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 28 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot-box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily SUN will be 55 a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year. The SUNDAY edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid. The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at the rate of $1 a year post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for THE WEEKLY can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person sending us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider THE WEEKLY SUN the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best.

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Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le. Charlotte	4.55 A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.30 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.25 P. M.
" Dundee,	12.40 "
" Burkeville,	5.05 "
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	7.30 A. M.
" Burkville	10.40 "
" Dundee,	2.55 P. M.
" Danville	2.70 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury,	8.15 "
" Air-Line Jcn.	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.55 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.40p m	Ar. 12.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.10 "	L've 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	5.50 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.00 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.35 "

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